Premier Farnell

The Energy using Products (EuP) Directive

Version 6 April 2009

Includes up-to-date status on the studies carried out in phase one and details of a further 17 studies in phase two

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An Overview

The eco-design of Energy using Products (EuP) Directive (2005/32/EC) became law in the European Union (EU) on the 11th of August 2005, and was transposed by Member States into national law by 11th August 2007. Obligations on manufacturers will result from a series of specific implementation measures that will be adopted in 2009 and subsequent years. The first EuP implementing measure is a regulation that came into force in January 2009. EuP legislation promises to have a significant impact on the design phase of a wide variety of electrical products.

The main objective of the EuP Directive is to bring about improvements in energy efficiency throughout a products lifecycle, from the mining of the raw material through to recycling of end-of-life. Its focus is on the design phase since it is considered that this is the determining stage affecting the resources used in a product.

The Directive does not apply to means of transport (planes, cars etc.) but, apart from this, the scope is deliberately broad, covering, in principle, any product which when in use depends on, generates, transfers or measures energy (electricity, fossil fuel or renewable).

EuP is a "Framework" Directive which defines the legal context within which implementing measures will be developed and targeted at particular product groups. Where implementing measures are introduced these will set out the requirements which must be met by certain product types before they can be put on the market in the EU. An implementing measure will set out "eco-design" requirements such as energy consumption targets, and the legislation shall be consistent in all EU States as with RoHS, (a single market directive).

Before an implementing measure can be put in place for a particular product sector (e.g. boilers) certain criteria have to be met to ensure that there really is a need and a benefit for doing so.

These criteria are as follows:

A product must

- sell more than 200,000 units per year in the EU
- have a significant environmental impact
- present significant potential for improvement

Implementing measures must not have a "significant negative impact" on

- a product's price or performance, or
- on the competitiveness of EU industry

Having taken all this into account the European Commission (EC) may decide not to introduce an implementing measure. This could happen if it believes that the industry is already progressing at a satisfactory speed (e.g. by voluntary agreements or targets to reduce energy consumption). EuP defines a process for bringing in implementing measures but the EC has already identified a range of candidate products that offer
"...a high potential for cost effective reduction of greenhouse gases", for which implementing measures could be agreed sooner".

Studies in phase two:	Status
Boilers and combi-boilers (gas/oil/electric)	C
Water heaters (gas/oil/electric)	C
Personal Computers (desktops & laptops) and computer monitors	V
Imaging equipment: copiers, faxes, printers, scanners, multifunctional devices...	V
Consumer electronics: televisions	P
Standby and off-mode losses of EuPs	R
Battery chargers and external power supplies	P
Office lighting	P
Domestic lighting	P
(Public) street lighting	P
Residential room conditioning appliances: air conditioning and ventilation Comfort fans	 S C
Electric motors 1-150 kW, water pumps (in commercial buildings, drinking water pumping, food industry, agriculture) circulators in buildings, fans for ventilation (non residential buildings)	P
Commercial refrigerators and freezers, including chillers, display cabinets and vending machines	C
Domestic refrigerators and freezers	P
Domestic dishwashers and washing machines.	P
Solid fuel small combustion installations (particularly for heating)	S
Laundry dryers	S
Vacuum Cleaners	S
Complex set top boxes	C
Simple converter boxes for digital television	R

Key	Status as of February 2009
S	Study underway
C	Study completed
P	Legislation proposed
V	Voluntary agreement possible
R	EU regulation in force

Some studies are on-going and ~20 are complete. It is becoming clear that energy consumption in use will be the primary focus of many implementing measures. Many of the studies have already identified significant room for improvement compared to the best performing products on the market. When significant benefits are identified and are achievable, implementing measures could follow. Regulations covering five product categories have been proposed so far and one, on standby and off-mode power losses, is now in force.

Next products for potential inclusion:

Article 16(1) of the Eco-Design Directive requires the EC to establish a working plan setting out for the following three years an indicative list of further product groups to be considered as priorities for the adoption of implementing measures. As the main input to this plan, a study was conducted by a group headed by the Greek consultancy Epta.

The study attempted to encompass and classify all possible energy using products (EuPs). Over 1300 EuPs were identified which were classified into 57 categories. Of these 34 product categories were seen as priorities under the directive. These were ranked and then split into groups; Priority A (25 categories- the EC had indicated it wanted a list of this sort of length), and Priority B (the other 9 categories).

For updates on EuP studies go to the Market Transformation Programme:

www.mtprog.com/cms/eup/

Based on the work by Epta the European Commission has announced that 17 more studies will be carried out in a similar way to the existing 20 followed by an impact assessment, discussion in the EcoDesign Forum and possible drafting of implementing measures.

The 17 studies that have been announced and contracts awarded for 10:

Studies in phase two:	Status
Refrigerating and freezing equipment: service cabinets, walk-in cold rooms, chillers, ice makers,ice cream and milk-shake machines, minibars	S
Transformers: distribution transformers, power transformers	S
Sound and imaging equipment: DVD/video players and recorders, video projectors, video game consoles	S
Local room heating products	A
Central heating products using hot air to distribute heat (other than CHP)	A
Domestic and commercial ovens (electric, gas, microwave), including when incorporated in cookers	A
Domestic and commercial hobs and grills, including when incorporated in cookers	A
Professional washing machines, dryers and dishwashers	A
Non-tertiary coffee machine	A
Networked standby losses of EuPs	A
Domestic uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)	A
Air-conditioning and ventilation systems	N
Electric and fossil-fuelled heating equipment	N
Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens	N
Machine tools	N
Network, data processing and data storing equipment	N
Water-using equipment	N
Status as of February 2009	**Key**
Study underway	S
Contracts awarded to consultants and studies due to start during 2009	A
Tenders not yet issued so studies not likely to start until late 2009 or 2010	N

Please note:

The information contained in this guide is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

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